



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Buttermilk—Production, Care, and Sale of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 11, 1912.)

SECTION 1. That the regulations relating to milk, adopted December 3, A. D. 1903, and published in the book entitled "Health Laws of Ohio and Dayton" as division 23 of Part III in said book be, and the same are hereby, amended so to include the word buttermilk, and all the terms and provisions of said division 23 of Part III shall apply to the sale or supply of buttermilk in the city of Dayton in like manner as they apply to the sale or supply of milk.

This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after 10 days from the date of its first publication.

DENVER, COLO.

Drugs—Regulating the Sale of Poisons and Habit-Forming Drugs. (Ord. No. 20, Feb. 21, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any apothecary, druggist, or pharmacist, or any employee thereof, or any person whatsoever to sell, furnish, give away, obtain, or procure any cocaine or its salts, alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, or any compound mixture or solution or other product whatsoever of which cocaine or any of its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts is a constituent or ingredient, opium, morphine or its derivatives, except upon the original written order, or prescription, of any authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary surgeon not to exceed 45 grains of cocaine and its salts, alpha or beta eucaine and their salts; not to exceed 12 ordinary doses of opium; not to exceed 6 ordinary doses of morphine and its salts; and not to exceed 16 ordinary doses of the derivatives of opium and morphine; which order or prescription shall not again be refilled or copy given of same without the consent of the original prescriber if so specified on the original prescription in writing. But these provisions shall not apply to tablets of heroin or its salts not to exceed 2 grains; not to talbets of codeine or any of its salts not to exceed 3 grains; not to paregoric; not to any mixture or compound containing codeine 2 grains, opium 2 grains, morphine one-half of a grain, or heroin one-third of a grain to the fluid or Troy ounce; not to the preparations containing opium and recommended and sold in good faith for diarrhea or cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and a caution against habitual use; nor to the powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder not to exceed 60 grains; not to liniments or ointments when plainly labeled for "external use"; nor to toothache drops which are plainly labeled "for toothache, for external use"; nor to the sales made by wholesale druggists to retail druggists actively engaged in business, to physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons; nor to regularly incorporated hospitals, sanatoria, or dispensaries; nor to the sale of retail druggists to retail druggists actively